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A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 20 AUGUST 1938 Number 2

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LABORATORY TABLE TOPS--

Their strength, acid resistance and general utility are increased by asbestos[1]

By R. L. Fine

Laboratory table tops are naturally subject to extremely hard usage and tho the kind of materials adapted for such tops may seem unimportant to the uninitiated, it is particularly important to the chemists and engineers who work in laboratories. Especially is the matter of interest to the purchasing agents of the companies maintaining the laboratories, since use of the wrong type of table top means constant replacing with consistent expense. Let it be immediately understood that there are a number of uses for asbestos products in laboratories other than in the subject under discussion. Asbestos products are widely used for fume hoods, ducts and in miscellaneous general applications, and these uses will be the subject of another article in the early future. But for the present, this article will concern itself with a new laboratory development, in which asbestos plays an important role.

There are many forms of table tops, most of them having both advantages and disadvantages. For instance: wood, altho economical, is too often rendered unusable because of burning; soapstone, which is fireproof, performs reasonably well with the exception that it scratches too easily and cracks under severe localized heat; vitrified ceramic tile is impervious to water and to most acids, but cracks or spalls when subjected to heat and the joints between the tiles are subject to seepage of water and chemicals; plate glass stands up fairly well, but it too cracks under heat and is, of course, easily broken.

Many laboratories favor wood tops protected by asbestos-cement board, to decrease the fire hazard and to protect the wood surface generally. But, as members of the trade are aware, asbestos-cement board absorbs liquids to

[1] The information in this article has been very thoroly checked by asbestos-cement manufacturers interested.

some extent, is attacked by some acids, and is more or less difficult to keep clean. Some laboratories also use either fully or partially impregnated asbestos-cement board.

It has been found, however, that fully or partially-impregnated asbestos-cement board *with special surface treatment* is most useful for laboratory table tops. These special surface treatments are invariably applied after the asbestos-cement board has left the asbestos-cement manufacturers' shipping departments.

An investigation to determine whether unimpregnated asbestos-cement board or fully or partially-impregnated board was more widely used in the production of specially-treated laboratory table tops resulted in the discovery that the ratio was almost even, with the latter type (fully or partially-impregnated board) having some slight advantage. In one case a leading asbestos manufacturer stated that their shipments of asbestos-cement board intended for laboratory table tops was practically only of the fully or partially-impregnated type, while another stated that his shipments were almost completely of the unimpregnated type.

There are so many types of acids and alkalies used in laboratories and so many ways of combining or using them that it is inconceivable to contrive one type of board which will stand up under all conditions. Therefore, various impregnations or surface treatments for use under special conditions have been developed and manufactured. In this article we concern ourselves with two or three methods which have resulted in satisfactory asbestos cement table tops, methods which indicate that there is an expanding field for asbestos-cement board products.

A good laboratory table top is described as one which resists fire, acid attack and chemicals of varied nature; does not absorb water; is able to withstand temperatures encountered, including rapid changes of temperature; should have a low coefficient of expansion which will impart to it high resistance to thermal shock; etc. The production of a table top, incorporating asbestos fibres in its construction (or other fibrous materials, altho asbestos is favored), which portrays most of the requisites named above, is made possible by a process developed by Harry

C. Fisher and since assigned to the Richardson Company of Lockland, Ohio.

The application of the Fisher Process results in a flat material (altho other structures are possible) which has great body resilience and body toughness, combined with a thin surfacing of hardened condensation resin. One or several layers of resin may be applied. This material, in addition, is light in weight, and, important to its use as a laboratory table top, is unaffected by moisture and most acids. For the condensation resin surface both the natural resinous materials or the synthetic resin materials may be used, the latter group including phenol derivative products, such as Bakelite and Durez.[1]

The first step in the process is the formation of a unitary or laminated piece of felted substance. To secure this substance the following steps, in brief, are followed: a "bituminous pulp" is formed by combining bituminous materials with asbestos fibres (when the finished material is intended for laboratory table tops or similar uses) and thoroly agitating. This pulp is then run onto a paper making machine of the Fourdrinier, multicylinder or other suitable types, and felted into sheets which are then pressed between rolls as per the usual practice. The sheets are then conducted over steam-heated dryers, thus drying the sheet and melting the bitumen therein. The bituminous materials which may be used include the various asphalts, coal tars, waxes, rosins, etc. The final product is a felted substance. The ingredients should run to approximately 60% of bituminous material by weight of asphalt to 40% of asbestos fibres.

When the felted substance is completed (as described above) it contains a heat plastic agent. It is then coated with an uncured phenolic or other type of condensation resin and the two substances are then molded together under heat high enough and held long enough to first melt the condensation resin and then to harden and cure it in place upon the surface of the article.

The table top for laboratory use secured by this process incorporates many of the requisites for a good acid and alkali resistant table top, as heretofore stated. When

[1] Bakelite is a product of the Bakelite Corp., Bound Brook, N. Y.; Durez is made by General Plastics, Inc., Tonawanda, N. Y.

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the process is put to use to formulate a board to meet definite pre-required usage, the amount of the ingredients—the bituminous materials and the asbestos fibres — varies according to the acids, alkalies and chemicals it must resist, since the bituminous materials resist certain chemicals, the asbestos fibres other chemicals, and the condensation resins still other types of chemicals. Altho laboratory table tops formed by this process are performing satisfactorily in several laboratories they have one flaw, i. e., when heated or exposed to solvents they do not give full service, according to Stuart M. Phelps of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Another process, which incorporates the use of plain asbestos sheeting (the form of asbestos-cement board previously referred to) for the production of a good, workable laboratory table top, is that perfected by Emil C. Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa, (U. S. Patent No. 1,863,799). The table top made by this process is virtually both fireproof and waterproof and resistant to the action of most acids and alkalies.

The material formed in this instance, by applying one method of the process, has a laminated base. The base is made by gluing together several asbestos-cement boards (or other fibrous boards for other purposes) with a synthetic resin phenolic condensation product, such as Bakelite cement, tho casein glue may be used. The adhesive, while coating the surface to be united, does not saturate the sheets, but only penetrates a slight distance, approximately 1/32nd of an inch. It then receives a varnish coating in the nature of a solution of synthetic resin, such as Bakelite or Durez dissolved in alcohol, known, respectively, as Bakelite Varnish or Durez Varnish. The penetration of this coating is similar to that of the adhesive penetration, i. e., 1/32nd of an inch. Because the fibres in the asbestos-cement boards are criss-crossed in every direction, and in all planes, an excellent bond takes place. The next step is a drying operation, during which the material is subjected to a temperature of approximately 110-120° C., in which the alcohol is removed.

Finally, the material is placed in an hydraulic press, the platens of which are equipped with chambers for steam

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heating or water cooling. High hydraulic pressure, ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per square inch of work area, is applied. Upon removal from the press the material is said to be found incapable of being ignited below approximately 600° C. or of being scratched by a finger nail, and having the excellent qualities (insofar as laboratory table tops are concerned) of being insoluble to most organic and inorganic solvents, or in boiling water.

The question of appearance is also covered by this process. Many laboratories are designed with an eye toward modernity. Their operators often like to have the colors of the instruments, the mechanical devices and even table tops match in color harmony. With this process it is possible to produce a resin-asbestos-cement top with a pure white exterior coating. This effect is secured by the use of Aldur, a product made from formaldehyde and urea (or theo-urea) which is classed among the synthetic resin condensation products. Pure white in form, this product may be used for the exterior coating, following the procedure described, to produce a pure white coating, or a mottled coating, or coatings of all shades by the use of tints or dyes.

The thickness of the various impregnated boards used for laboratory table tops which incorporate asbestos fibres range from ¼ inch to 2 inches, usually depending on the service conditions to be encountered. From an expense standpoint, the material produced by the last described process is somewhat more costly than that of other special impregnated materials, but laboratory table tops are always judged by performance and length of service rather than by initial cost. Because the last described process is quite recent, laboratory table tops produced by it have not yet been fully tested and passed upon from an actual service standpoint, altho results reported to date indicate that it meets most of the requisites laid down.

The use of asbestos materials in the construction of laboratory table tops should prove of interest to chemists and engineers in a score or more of industries. With all of the attention given to laboratory development in the past few years, and the demand for new and better products, the uses described, and others that will undoubtedly be developed, should result in a respectable expanding market volume for asbestos-cement board manufactures.

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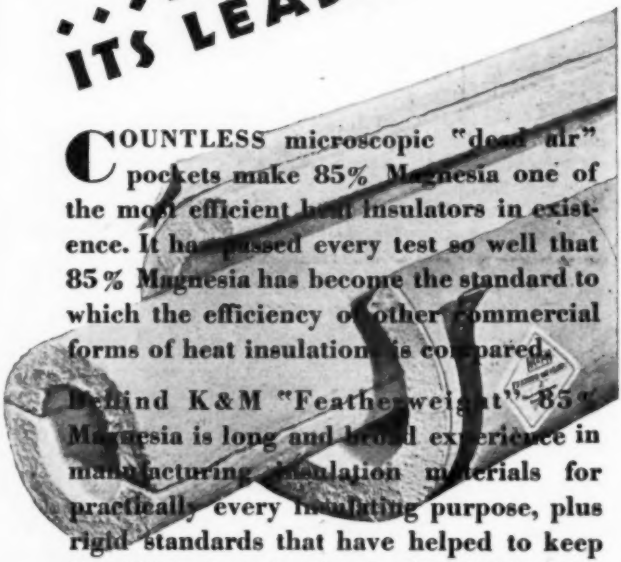

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A STUDY OF MONOPOLY

An Editorial By C. J. Stover

Out of the welter of public and private attack on "bigness" and on monopoly comes the considered opinion of pure science based upon a five year *study* of the subject.

I refer to the book "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress", published by the Brookings Institute.

Quite free of political or economic bias this report casts grave doubt upon the experience, ability, and industry of those who have been railing at "monopoly" and blaming it for our social and business ills.

Outstanding is the statement that so far as can be discovered there are only two monopolies in this country—viz: Aluminum Co. of America and United Shoe Machinery Company. What *measurable* influence can those two relatively small companies have on our national economy? The answer is so small as to be negligible.

This study concludes most definitely that industry, if not interfered with is *compelled* by the force of competition to reduce prices, improve quality and give more for the same or lower cost.

Any industry which seeks to price its product at unduly or unfairly high levels immediately is beset with competition from other products which can be used for like purposes. Instance — paper containers largely replaced wooden boxes, but as soon as paper-container prices are pushed beyond a certain level, users swing back to wooden packaging.

All thru our economy these inter-industrial conflicts go on and this report frankly believes that the ultimate lowest price and greatest service to the consumer results from this interplay.

Government interference or attempt to control, serves only to mess things up and eventually to *raise* costs.

Witness the Wisconsin automobile dealer license law.

This Brookings report, while heavy reading for hot days, is well worth study.

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A BINDER FOR EXPLOSIVES

By F. R. Cozzens.

Few commercial products undergo a more rapid change in composition than do high explosives, such as nitro-glycerin, T. N. T., and gelatin. Being of unstable structure, certain chemical changes begin within a very few hours after manufacture, sometimes making the product supersensitive, at other times causing deterioration to an extent where its effectiveness is lost entirely. In all cases there is an "unbalancing" of formula which creates uncertainty on the job, and additional risk to the workers.

Because of these conditions safety directors insist that explosives be used fresh, but in oil-fields and mining districts where this cannot always be done, special methods must be used to retard deterioration. While as yet no satisfactory method has been devised to control chemical reaction in high explosives, certain agents known as binders are being used successfully to lessen the effects of disintegration. One such agent now being pushed rapidly to the front in oil-producing districts is asbestos fibre.

When liquid explosives, like nitro-glycerin must be stored in temporary magazines over a period of time, the modern oil operator obtains a waxed cardboard shell, commercially made for the purpose of repacking explosives. The shells are 4 inches in diameter, and come in lengths of 8, 10 and 12 feet. In the bottom of each shell the operator tamps six to eight inches of short fibre asbestos. A quart of the explosive is then poured down the shell, and another six inches of fibre is pressed down firmly against it. This is followed by a second quart of "N.G." and another six inches of asbestos fibre, and so on until the shell is filled to the top. The shell is then sealed with waxed paper. All tamping is of course done with a rubber prod.

As might be supposed, the asbestos wadding begins immediately to absorb the liquid explosive, but the process is gradual, and because of its resiliency, the asbestos does not pack under saturation as is the case with paper, chalk and similar agents. By thus holding the material in a more normal state, the formula has less chance to disintegrate. As asbestos is not directly affected by nitro-hydrochloric acid,

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the wadding remains intact, and explosives thus packed usually retain more than 90 per cent of their original efficiency after a period of three months.

The various types of gelatin and other semi-solid explosives require different treatment because a binder, usually of sawdust, is applied at manufacture. To prolong the efficiency of these products, the operator wraps each separate cartridge in a 24x24 inch section of asbestos building paper which has previously been treated on both sides with a coat of roofing cement containing asbestos fibre. The wrapped cartridges are then returned to their original packing box, and spaces between the cartridges are filled with short fibre asbestos.

Practically all types of dynamite, especially the extra low freezing types, respond to the same treatment as gelatin, and a very high degree of preservation is obtained by dipping each cartridge once a week in a mixture of one part paraffine to two parts asbestos roofing cement. This tends to prevent moisture from reaching the shell.

The essential requirements for an explosive binder are that it must retain its properties, be acid resistant, and must in no way interfere with the action of the product. Asbestos meets these requirements, and in addition it is resilient, light in weight, and gives adequate protection against fire and sudden variations in temperature. When these features are supplemented, as they usually are, by a magazine lined with asbestos insulation board, the operator with an average oil field delay gets, under actual tests, from 80 to 95 per cent of his explosives' original performance, plus a margin of additional safety for the workers who use it.

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A. S. T. M. INSULATION COMMITTEE

Appoints Sub-Committees and Decides on Work Program

A. S. T. M. Committee G-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials which was organized at a meeting held in Rochester, N. Y., last March, held a series of meetings during the Society's Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., June 27th to July 1st. One of the accomplishments was the appointment of six subcommittees as follows:

Subcommittee I on Standard Terms and Symbols.
Subcommittee II on Physical Properties of Preformed Insulation.
Subcommittee III on Physical Properties of Plastic Insulation.
Subcommittee IV on Physical Properties of Blanket, Flexible, and Loose-Fill Insulation.
Subcommittee V on Thermal Properties, except Thermal Conductivity, of all Forms of Insulation.
Subcommittee VI on Thermal Conductivity of all Forms of Insulation.

The following permanent officers were elected: Former temporary chairman, J. H. Walker of the Detroit Edison Co., as permanent Chairman; E. T. Cope of the Edison Electric Institute, as Secretary; R. E. Cryor of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., as Vice Chairman. The Advisory Committee consists of C. B. Bradley, Johns-Manville Corporation, H. C. Dickinson, National Bureau of Standards, and R. H. Heilman, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Subcommittee I, which had been appointed at the Rochester meeting, submitted a progress report indicating that it had reviewed a number of publications involving standard abbreviations and standard symbols. It is planned to canvass the membership of Committee C-16 to secure agreement on the use of symbols. The duties of Sub-committees II, III and IV are to consider what physical properties of the respective materials are important and require definition, and to determine what test methods need to be established and then to formulate such definitions and establish standard laboratory methods for test-

ing those properties. Suggested properties of preformed insulation are toughness, hardness, modulus of rupture, compressive strength, resistance to abrasion, porosity or water absorption, durability (resistance to vibration), loss of weight upon prolonged heating at operating temperature; shrinkage after prolonged heating at operating temperature.

In the discussion of the work of Subcommittee III on Physical Properties of Plastic Insulation, suggested properties to be studied include: coverage, trowel-ability, shrinkage on drying, adhesiveness to cold and to hot surfaces, surface finish, abrasion resistance, porosity or water absorption.

The work of Subcommittee V on Thermal Properties will involve the determination of thermal and test methods to be established, the properties suggested as needing study being heat capacity, thermal expansion and reaction to thermal shock.

Included in the projects which Subcommittee VI on Thermal Conductivity of all Forms of Insulation must undertake are the formulation of a definition of thermal conductivity and the establishment of standard laboratory methods for the determination of this property of preformed, plastic and blanket, flexible and loose-fill insulating materials.

Committee C-16 will prepare a symposium on "Heat Insulation" as one of the technical features of the 1939 Regional Meeting to be held in Columbus, Ohio, during the week of March 6, 1939; Committee C-8 on Refractories will also devolp a portion of this program.

STUDY OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Included among the large number of items which are being studied by Committee D-13 on Textile Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials are a number of items in charge of Subcommittee A-4 on Asbestos and Its Textile Products.

Under the chairmanship of F. S. Mapes of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Subcommittee A-4 plans to revise the Standard Specifications and Methods of

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The group will also study different types of gages for measuring thickness of tapes and plans to clarify the methods of determination for the "cut" of various types of asbestos roving and yarns.

Another important project involves the development of standardized methods of testing and tolerances for asbestos cloth.

UPSWING IN SALES

The President of The Ruberoid Co. comments on upward trend in Sales

In presenting to stockholders and to the public the report showing sales, earnings, etc., for the second quarter and for the first six months of this year (see page 38) Herbert Abraham, President of The Ruberoid Co. points to the upswing in sales, net sales for the second quarter of 1938 exceeding those for the preceding three months by $650,091.69 altho they fell below those of the comparable quarter last year.

While attributing much of the sales improvement to seasonal building demands, Mr. Abraham expressed belief that the upswing was indicative of a trend that would probably continue. As a basis for optimism, he cited the fact that altho the Federal Housing Administration reports greater than 1937 volume in mortgages selected for appraisal, residential contracts awarded have yet to reach 1937 totals for any month.

"Altho I do not anticipate a repetition of 1937 volume for the year as a whole, it does seem reasonable", Mr. Abraham said, "to regard present signs of increased interest in residential construction as favorable to the maintenance and perhaps acceleration of our present sales volume. From all reports that have come to my attention in recent weeks, there seems to be a sound basis for expecting a continuation of the improvement that has been apparent in recent months."

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Materials commonly used for insulation include varnished cloth, oiled linen, paper, pressboard, fibre, fishboard and insulting varnish, but all of these will carbonize; not one of them is fireproof.

Casting aside precedent, engineers of U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc., Chicago, developed asbestos insulation to replace carbonizing materials. Asbestos is the greatest of all pliable, heat-resisting materials *because it cannot carbonize.* Because it is soft and flexible, it is an insulation that can be folded and worked into the windings. The asbestos insulation devised by these engineers was named "Asbestosite" and the description which follows is taken from a folder "Asbestos-Protected U. S. Motors" published by U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc.

The pure asbestos is first treated to render it moisture-proof. Sheet asbestos is cut and molded to conform with the perimetrical shape of each stator slot. Die-cut shapes are made to fit between coils and between phase windings where coil ends are nested. Separators are formed from thick asbestos plate-board, for insertion between coil sections of every slot. The impregnating compound Asbestosite is produced by reducing asbestos fibre rock to a very fine powder. This asbestos base is held in colloidal solution with high volatile diluents which are driven off after the compound permeates the windings. Thru baking and particular curing means, the Asbestosite is hardened and forms a solid, intimately attached to and isolating every turn of windings.

The folder mentioned illustrates the progressive steps of winding and insulating the motors.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Generally speaking, business has continued to improve, and this continuance in improvement has encouraged business and created more confidence. As the National City Bank letter for August puts it "The developments in trade and industry during the past month have been generally of an encouraging character. When the upturn in the markets occurred in June it took most people by surprise, and business men, while welcoming the change, have hesitated to draw conclusions from it that seemed too good to be true. However, as the first signs of improvement have multiplied and business has held and extended its gains, the feeling has grown that the worst has been seen and that the country is headed for some measure of recovery".

"Despite its rapid advance in June, the stock market in July not only has stubbornly refused to conform to the popular expectation of reaction, but has even moved into new high ground. The rise in the market has been an event of outstanding importance, spreading hope and encouragement thruout all business. Of course, it would be incorrect to attribute the improvement in business primarily to the rise of security prices; the sequence is rather the other way around. Nevertheless, the stock market has provided a visible symbol of an improvement which to many people had gone unnoticed. Hence its rise has had a cheering effect that has stimulated buying and given cumulative force to other influences making for betterment".

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Importation of Asbestos into the United States has fallen off considerably during the first half of this year. This is especially true of Spinning Fibres and Cement Stocks. There is still an excellent demand for Crudes.

Canadian Mines will ease off in production if the demand does not increase. Even if production decreases there is every indication that prices will remain firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. From all indications the prospect for a more active market in Textiles is rapidly improving. Larger and more numerous inquiries are being sent out by the buyers which it is hoped are indicative of increased purchasing of asbestos textile materials.

The price situation does not seem to be as stable as is warranted by the continued firmness in raw material prices; however an improving market for the finished materials will tend to stabilize prices.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume shows slight improvement continuing the upward trend which evidently started in May. Prospects are somewhat brighter in view of the general rise in industrial activity. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand for the last two months has been fair—in fact just a little better than was expected, and this same comment applies to the market in paper and millboard. The improvement can, of course, be partly attributed to the season as the heating season is just beginning.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is no change in the market situation on asbestos-cement products. Sales of roof shingles and sidings continue at about the same level as for two or three months past, while demand for industrial products is running about 40% behind last year's volume.

Our readers are urged to send us their comments and opinions on the market in various lines. The above remarks come from men in close touch with the several markets.

ASBESTOS
ORES - MINERALS
Import · Transit · Export
"Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport
Oscar H. Ritter — K.G.
Hamburg · — · Alsterdamm 7

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 76.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

1 Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		July 1938		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	70½	83½	83½
Celotex (Com.)	np	22	25½	24
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	63	72½	70
Certainteed (Com.)	1	8⅛	10¾	9½
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	30½	40	37½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18¼	24⅞	22⅛
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	89	99¼	95½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	126¼	132	132
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19	24	22⅞
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	23	26⅜	24⅝
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3¾	5⅜	4¾
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	10	25	25
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	86	96¾	87¾
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	163½	171¾	169⅞

WANTED

Offers on Asbestos Paper Tape. Following quantities available: 750 lbs. .010" th. x 1" wide; 750 lbs. .010" th. x 1½" wide; all 2½ lbs. per roll. Address Box No. 8C-M, "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS--

A new extraction apparatus in feed control work uses asbestos

By R. L. Fine

The use of asbestos materials in and by the chemical industry has formed the basis for several articles in past issues of "ASBESTOS", but a new and interesting use has recently come to light which merits attention.

Chemists generally use the Soxhlet-type of apparatus when engaged in extracting tests on various foodstuffs and materials. This apparatus is not only fragile but requires a large amount of space, not always available in chemical laboratories. Therefore, the West Virginia Agricultural Experimental Station, part of West Virginia University, in planning an investigation in feed control work, determined to build a new apparatus, one that was small and rugged, for the purpose. This they accomplished, and made liberal use of asbestos in its construction.

The unit consists of 20 large test tubes, with metallic zinc wrapped securely in tin foil placed in the bottom of each tube to make heat transfer more efficient and to prevent breakage. Directly below the tubes is a copper water bath (a bath being a troughlike device into which test tubes are dipped) having 20 cups or openings for the tubes and having a copper condenser on each end to keep the water level constant. The bath is covered with 6 mm. (0.25-inch) hard asbestos board supported on a 1-inch wood frame, with a 25 mm. (1 inch) air space between the bath and the asbestos board cover, except on top. The length of the asbestos covered bath is 150 cm. (59 inches). The asbestos board is ¼ inch thick.

In the operation of the new apparatus, the results of which are reported to check closely with that of the larger and more unwieldly Soxhlet equipment, prepared asbestos fibre (acid and alkali washed and ignited) is used as a pad on which the sample of feed is placed and a thinner asbestos pad is then placed over the feed. These two asbestos pads hold the sample securely in place, eliminat-

ing any danger of the loss of part of the sample, and do not interfere with the determination of crude fiber which is done on the extracted sample.

Why was asbestos selected in the construction of this new extraction apparatus? Charles E. Weakley, Jr., assistant chemist of the West Virginia Station, who developed the apparatus, gives the following reasons:

1. It is fireproof and resistant to chemicals;
2. It is easily worked and makes a neat, substantial job which does not warp;
3. It is a good insulating material.

He also says that the Station uses asbestos for laboratory desk and table tops and always keeps a supply for emergency use.

Platinized Asbestos — An article to be published in our September number will describe this little known but very important asbestos product.

AMERICAN Asbestos Textiles
of Highest Quality

ASBESTOS
- Yarns
- Cords
- Tapes
- Cloths
- Tubings
- Curtains

Fine Yarns in ferrous and non-ferrous fibres from commercial to pure grades, up to and including **40 cut.**

Jobbers and Distributors invited to write in reference to valuable territories still open

AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., Norristown, Pa.
Representatives in Principal Cities

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

The Insulation Contractor and Advertising

A whole book could be written on this subject, without getting very far.

Probably every contractor agrees that he *should* advertise, but the question "How?" is not so easy to answer.

His name prominently displayed at the jobs he is doing is perhaps the most obvious way, and unquestionably most contractors use it. A good job, well finished, is another.

Then there is the direct mail method, very effective if care is taken to see that the postcard or circular or letter is sent to real prospects. A whole bevy of questions follows such a suggestion: what to send, how worded, how to get the list of prospects, etc., etc.

Contractors located in large cities may find the direct mail method much more economical and effective than newspaper advertising. On the other hand in small towns the daily or weekly newspaper which is read by practically everyone may prove to be the kind of advertising that brings orders, or inquiries which can be turned into orders.

It is this advertising in the small town newspaper which we feel the urge to talk about. Not the ad itself — that may consist simply of a "card" ad giving the name and address of the contractor and the kind of work he does, or may be somewhat more elaborate. But if such an ad is used, it can be supplemented by news items or write-ups which are printed free of charge and which the small town newspaper is glad to get provided they contain news value or are interesting in some other way.

It may take a little ingenuity but if the contractor thinks a little he can figure out any number of methods to get his name before the public in this way. He can comment on some town or civic movement; he can see that those who write news for the paper are informed on jobs he takes, particularly if they are jobs of a public nature; there is always some happening that can be translated into news and will be accepted by the newspaper as a matter of course.

Ask yourself every two weeks what has happened — prominent installations of material, doings of you or some of your staff, — there are many things which could be made into news and keep your name before the readers of the newspaper in which your ad appears.

Not only that but the contractor can go a step farther and

take part in civic movements, perhaps run for some town office.

The contractor who advertises in his local newspaper and doesn't follow up that advertising with news items, and other paragraphs for the editorial pages, is passing up an easy way to make his advertising pay extra dividends.

Building

Reversing the usual seasonal trend, building contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during the month of June were larger in dollar volume than in any previous month of this year according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The June total of $167,485,000 was 4 per cent ahead of the May 1938 figure, altho 23 per cent behind June of last year.

Residential building contracts in June, amounting to $55,682,000, were also larger than for any previous month this year, being 3 per cent ahead of May and only 8 per cent behind June of last year. Since June 1937 had the second largest residential contract volume of any month in 1937 the record of June 1938 indicates continuous, tho gradual, upward progress.

Non-residential building contracts amounting to $81,803,000 in June, ran 5 per cent ahead of May, but 35 per cent behind June of last year.

Heavy engineering construction, of the public works and utilities classifications, which is expected to increase greatly in the coming months under the stimulus of the new Federal spending program, amounted to only $83,521,000 in June, being 32 per cent less than the May figure and 16 per cent under the figure for June of last year. The grand total of all building and engineering work recorded last month was $251,006,000, which was down 11 per cent from the May figure and down 21 per cent from June of last year.

The accumulated total of building and engineering contracts for the first half of this year is $1,294,272,000, being the highest for a similar period of any year since 1931, with the single exception of last year.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile Production for June 1938 totalled 189,399 (174,667 in the United States and 14,732 in Canada).

For June 1937, the total was 521,153 (497,312 in the United States and 23,841 in Canada).

For the previous month, May 1938, total production was 210,183 (192,068 in the United States and 18,115 in Canada).

Total production for the first half of 1938 was 1,306,032 (1,203,874 in the United States and 102,158 in Canada) compared with 2,916,869 for the first half of 1937 (2,788,298 in the United States and 128,571 in Canada).

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

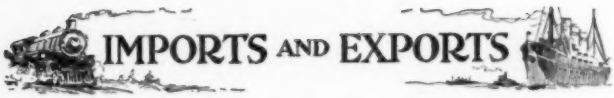
	May 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	677.36	8,805	11	2
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,352.64	63,152	2	9
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	15.00	100	0	0
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.	810.15	13,585	13	5
	4,855.15	85,643	7	4
May 1937	*4,741.10*	*64,464*	*1*	*4*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	April 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	536.23	1,088.00
Blue	35.37	110.00
Chrysotile	1,328.54	542.00
Cape		
Blue	375.60	587.00
	2,275.74	2,327.00

	May 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	May 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	473.65	1,036.00
Blue	31.40	77.00
Chrysotile	1,349.27	186.00
Cape		
Blue	381.27	524.00
	2,235.59	1,823.00



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)	May 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	905	50
Canada	21,434	13,432
Cyprus	90	.....
Finland	10	.....
Italy	147	131
United Kingdom	1	.....
	22,587	13,613
Value	*$813,733*	*$434,225*

Tabulation by Grades (Unmanufactured)

Crude (Africa, Br. S.)	905	50
Crude (Canada)	202	68
Crude (Italy)	1	1
Crude (United Kingdom)	1	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	6,204	3,859
Lower Grades (Canada)	15,028	9,505
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	90	.....
Lower Grades (Finland)	10	.....
Lower Grades (Italy)	146	130
	22,587	13,613

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1937 Pounds	May 1938 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	3,322	600
Belgium (Shingles)	97,735	73,581
Canada (Packing)	.....	260
France (Shingles)	.....	64,940
Germany (Yarn)	322	.....
Germany (Packing)	350	321
United Kingdom (Packing)	5,784	2,908
United Kingdom (Yarn)	2,461	2,224
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	985	131
	110,959	144,905
Value	*$ 6,051*	*$ 5,301*

Value of other asbestos manufactured goods, not classified as to kind, imported during May 1938 was $89.00.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of May, 1938 were 85 tons, valued at $10,089; compared with 150 tons, valued at $18,464 in May 1937.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1937		May 1938	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ... lbs.	73,028	$9,508	47,209	$4,440
Pipe Covg. & Cement ... lbs.	1,209,858	29,467	146,743	8,743
Textiles & Yarn ... lbs.	2,002	941	4,631	1,442
Packing ... lbs.	114,571	59,445	77,418	49,210
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded ...	.....	66,242	.....	43,269
Not Molded ... lin. ft.	186,017	25,664	81,359	13,646
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & Semi-molded ... units	20,652	5,760	35,403	9,189
Woven ... units	39,159	7,579	19,144	3,970
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ... lbs.	165,986	13,756	(*)	(*)
Asbestos Roofing ... sqs.	5,151	8,339	11,888	18,632
Other Manufactures ... lbs.	263,991	23,741	265,092	20,281

(*) Not available at date of going to press.

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	May 1937		May 1938	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia) ...	1,169	£31,547	1,005	£35,834
Africa (U. of South) ...	859	19,688	733	17,042
Australia ...	13	1,462	25	1,124
Canada ...	414	5,507	3,195	54,477
Cyprus ...	.....	.....	38	776
Denmark ...	89	1,507	.....	.....
Finland ...	20	140	20	144
Germany ...	5	27	.....	.....
Italy ...	6	399	4	203
U. S. of America ...	2	14	2	12
	2,577	£60,291	5,022	£109,023

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

May 1937 ... 52,688 cwts. valued at £16,288
May 1938 ... 36,751 cwts. valued at £13,155

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Cont'd)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	May 1937 Cwts.	May 1937 Value	May 1938 Cwts.	May 1938 Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	2,695	£ 2,283	2,870	£ 3,047
British India	3,321	7,347	7,999	10,317
Australia	905	5,791	1,551	8,868
Other Br. Countries	27,290	32,688	20,899	28,310
Netherlands	1,307	6,439	1,325	5,538
Belgium	1,132	5,227	780	3,687
France	383	3,216	220	1,732
Italy	317	4,369	254	1,459
Other Foreign Countries	20,369	45,470	13,579	33,058
	57,719	£112,830	49,477	£96,016

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada
(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	May 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	May 1937 Value	May 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	May 1938 Value
United Kingdom	1,260	$ 56,278	2,835	$ 216,621
United States	7,711	445,320	4,171	221,829
Australia	208	10,099	345	22,560
Belgium	508	29,551	619	36,823
Chili	30	1,500	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	878	70,591
Denmark	.....	.....	30	3,900
France	808	48,199	976	69,456
Germany	2,028	145,473	4,547	398,500
Italy	301	24,280	68	10,198
Japan	9,133	363,912	3,976	171,558
Netherlands	44	1,708	33	1,628
New Zealand	.....	.....	20	1,320
Poland	132	10,010	244	19,146
Sweden	.....	.....	315	20,858
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	660	11,650	495	11,355
United States	17,333	286,087	10,238	185,046
Australia	2	50	.....	.....
British India	.....	.....	60	870
Belgium	211	4,121	302	5,979
Czecho-Slovakia	.....	.....	11	264
France	162	3,480	350	8,400
Germany	542	9,880	299	7,193
Japan	100	1,775	51	2,040
Netherlands	46	825	.....	.....

Sand and Waste (Contd.)—				
Poland	66	1,452	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	30	390
Sweden	65	727	.....	.....
	19,187	$ 320,047	11,836	$ 221,537
Grand Total	*41,350*	*$1,456,377*	*30,893*	*$1,486,525*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	March 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Australia	120	£ 1,456	233	£ 2,528
Belgium	40	751	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	2	41
France	164	3,647	78	1,701
Germany	207	4,576	155	4,237
Netherlands	48	794	77	1,343
India	.....	.....	200	1,447
Japan	473	5,463	304	5,985
Sweden	2	46	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1,644	20,875	1,178	23,566
United States	165	3,590	186	4,262
	2,863	£41,198	2,413	£45,110

	April 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	April 1938 Tons (2000 lbs)	Value
Africa (Fr. & W. Equatorial)	.....	£	2	£ 35
Algeria	10	187	.....	.....
Australia	104	1,141	149	1,712
Belgium	70	804	15	277
Canada	20	326	.....	.....
Chili	30	366	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	2	35
France	134	2,735	15	363
Germany	94	2,077	173	4,224
Netherlands	.....	.....	37	607
India	86	522	.....	.....
Italy	34	719	30	797
Japan	305	4,582	258	5,007
United Kingdom	551	6,102	1,081	15,451
United States	384	8,259	45	933
Uruguay	11	304	.....	.....
	1,833	£28,124	1,807	£29,441

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

C. H. Carlough, President, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., August 20.

P. E. Coombes, Secretary, Cape Asbestos Co., Limited, London, August 21.

F. P. Kuchenbecker, Pres., Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., Chicago, Ill., August 23.

J. Gillmur Tyson, Pres., American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., August 25.

Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., August 28.

Leonard S. White, President, Asbestos Insulating & Materials Co., Milwaukee, Wis., August 28.

Matthew Balich, President, Matthew Balich Corp., New York City, August 29.

A. W. Swartz, President, Linear Packing & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., August 31.

O. F. Bergman, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Insulating & Materials Co., Milwaukee, Wis., September 1.

E. H. Pierce, of the Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 3.

E. H. Jeffords, General Manager, General Asbestos & Rubber Div., North Charleston, S. C., September 5.

W. D. Pardoe, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., September 8.

B. Marcuse, President, Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, September 11.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen.

THE EMSCO ASBESTOS COMPANY of Downey, Calif., has recently enlarged its textile department because of increased demand for Arizona non-ferrous asbestos cloth, as well as fine yarns. It is reported that this company is making great progress in its textile lines, thereby necessitating a considerable expansion of this department of its operations.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION of Chicago, Ill., announce that Marvin Greenwood has been appointed assistant general sales manager, to succeed Lee Bartholomew, who sailed June 15 for England to become sales manager of Celotex, Ltd., the company's English affiliate. Earl A. Donk will take Mr. Greenwood's place as manager of the St. Louis Office.

Mr. Greenwood joined the Celotex organization in 1925 in the company's general offices. He entered sales work in 1926 and was appointed manager of the St. Louis branch in 1936, in which position he remained until his recent promotion. Mr. Donk spent thirteen years with Celotex in the St. Louis branch.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

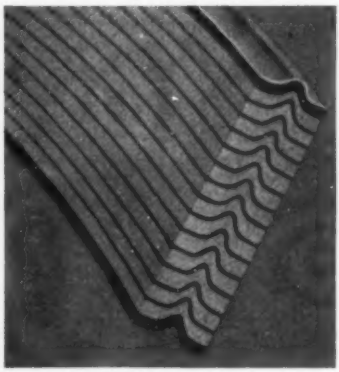
Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—MURRAY HILL 2-8287

JOHNS-MANVILLE has recently published an illustrated brochure on "Transite Sewer Pipe," which, after tracing the history of asbestos-cement pipe from the time it was first used in Europe over 25 years ago, describes the manufacture of this type of pipe and discusses its advantages for use in both gravity sewer lines and force mains. One section of the book gives specifications for the pipe, a table of crushing strengths, and a list of the dimensions and weights in which the pipe is manufactured.

A new type of gasket, constructed of pre-formed plies of asbestos and cold-rolled, cadmium-plated steel, and known as the Spirotallic Gasket, has been announced by Johns-Manville. It is designed for sealing boiler manholes, handholes and tube plates. The material is spirally wound in such a manner that the asbestos serves to seat the adjacent, interlocking metal plies. As soon as compression is encountered, the strong, rigid edges of the plies meet the bearing surfaces of the manhole, handhole or tube plate to form a series of metal barriers that provide a tight and effective seal against extreme pressures and high temperature conditions. An outstanding feature of Spirotallic Gaskets is their ability to compress under flange pressure and then to rebound when the pressure is removed. This resiliency is obtained largely by the central crimp of the interlocking plies, which provides a constant spring action that enables the gasket to compress and expand automatically as the gasketing space varies in service.



Spirotallic Gasket

THE EMSCO ASBESTOS COMPANY tells us that for the past six months Arizona asbestos fibre has enjoyed considerable increased sales thruout the country, as well as on export business. Several months ago the concern installed a fiberizing mill and they are now grading Arizona fibre in practically all grades. The company reports increased tonnages and wide interest in fibre produced in this part of the United States.

JOHNS-MANVILLE reports a profit for the second quarter of 1938 (ending June 30) of $214,578.11, but not sufficient to offset the loss in the first quarter. For the first six months of 1938 the loss was $24,897, as compared to net profits, after taxes, for the same period last year of $2,811,333.

Figures for the second quarter (comparing 1938 with the same period in 1937) follow:

	Second Quarter Ended	
	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1937
Sales, net of Returns and Allowances	$11,925,712.77	$16,789,810.70
Less: Manufacturing Cost Selling and Administrative Expenses	11,030,764.22	13,842,252.47
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	894,948.55	2,947,558.23
Less: Depreciation and Depletion	583,786.10	616,811.58
Profit or Loss after Depreciation and Depletion	311,162.45	2,330,746.65
Less: Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	96,584.44	541,331.99
Profit or Loss after Income Tax	214,578.01	1,789,414.66
Profit or Loss per Common Share	.10	1.95

Figures for the first six months are as follows:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1937
Sales, net of Returns and Allowances	$22,360,831.45	$29,791,476.07
Less: Manufacturing Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	21,111,930.70	24,989,701.70
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	1,248,900.75	4,801,774.37
Less, Depreciation and Depletion	1,132,988.33	1,202,934.24
Profit or Loss after Depreciation and Depletion	115,912.42	3,598,840.13
Less: Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	140,809.90	787,506.76
Profit or Loss after Income Tax	24,897.48*	2,811,333.37
Profit or Loss per Common Share	.34*	3.60

*Black indicates loss.

ASBESTOS, ASPHALT & INSULATION MFG. CO., beginning August 1st, is the new name of the Illinois Philip Carey Company. The personnel of the company will remain unchanged; the company will continue to specialize in the distribution of asbestos, asphalt and insulation products as they have for the past twenty-five years, and will continue to be the sole sales representatives of the Philip Carey Company for Asbestos and Magnesia Insulation Products. Under the new name they will have their own line of roofings, asphalt paints, etc. Their address also will remain unchanged — 2100 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill. The Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Company will be in better position to provide a service improved in scope and value. "ASBESTOS" extends its best wishes for future progress and development.

ARTICLE. In the July issue of "Blast Furnace and Steel Plant" is an article describing the hot-dip galvanizing process. The title of the article is "American Hot-Dip Galvanizing Practice" and its author is Wallace G. Imhoff, Technical Director of Research of the American Hot-Dip Galvanizers Association, Inc. The article mentions the use of asbestos rope or fibre for wiping off the metal.

THE RUBEROID CO., showed for the quarter ended June 30, 1938, profit of $199,037.51 after provision for depreciation and Federal income and capital stock taxes but without allowing for possible surtax on undistributed profits. This contrasts with a net loss of $193,758.69 for the first quarter of 1938 and a profit of $341,771.76 for the second quarter of 1937, and is equivalent to earnings of 50 cents a share on 397,806 shares of capital stock outstanding as of June 30.

Net sales for the quarter were $3,497,282.38 compared with $4,992,712.27 for the same period in 1937. For the first half of 1938 net sales amounted to $6,344,473.07 compared to $8,861,639.48 for the same period in 1937.

Detailed figures for the 2nd quarter and for the first six months follow:

	Quarter Ended	
	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1937
Net Sales	$3,497,282.38	$4,992,712.27
Cost of Goods sold, expenses, depreciation, Federal taxes, less other income	3,298,244.87	4,650,940.51
Profit for period	$ 199,037.51	$ 341,771.76
Earnings per share	.50	.86

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1937
Net Sales	$6,344,473.07	$8,861,639.48
Cost of Goods sold, expenses, depreciation, Federal taxes, less other income	6,339,194.25	8,387,212.16
Profit for period	$ 5,278.82	$ 474,427.32
Earnings per share	.01	1.19

HURD KNOX, was well known to many readers of "ASBESTOS", as he was connected with the Asbestos Industry for at least 20 years. His friends in the Industry will therefore be very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Knox on May 30, 1938, after a short illness, caused by a sudden heart attack.

Mr. Knox was first associated with the Asbestos Industry thru his connection with the General Asbestos & Rubber Company at North Charleston, S. C. Later he was with the Southern Asbestos Company of Charlotte, N. C., as Superintendent of their plant.

In June 1936 Mr. Knox became associated with the Carolina Asbestos Company as Assistant General Manager, later being elected a Vice President of the Company, from which position he resigned on October 5, 1937 and was inactive from that time until the time of his death. As one of his former associates puts it "The Asbestos Industry has lost one of its old-timers and best boosters in the death of Mr. Knox".

E. F. LITTLE has a 50 years' service record — from office boy to overseas manager — with Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies Ltd., of Slough, England. On July 29th at a luncheon in London to mark the completion of his 50 years with the firm, the chairman handed Mr. Little a silver cigarette box engraved

with the names of four generations — the present chairman, his grandfather, father and son.

The Directors presented Mr. Little with a silver salver; the company gave him an automobile and a check and the employees gave him a gold watch to remind him of that July morning of 1888, when he applied for work at the firm's office in Southwark Street, London.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Brake Lining Testing Machine. No. 2,121,149. Granted on June 21, 1938 to William S. James, South Bend, Ind., assignor to Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind. Original Application Jan. 26, 1939. Serial No. 335,178. Divided and this application March 8, 1935. Serial No. 9,929. Description upon request.

Metallic Inlaid Friction Surface. No. 2,122,405. Granted on July 5, 1938 to Chris. Bockius, Stamford, Conn., and Clyde S. Batchelor, Hasbrouck Heights, and Judson A. Cook, Paterson, N. J. Assignors to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application January 23, 1937. Serial No. 121,930.

A friction element comprising a body of friction material including essentially a fibrous material and a heat hardenable binder carrying inlays derived from powdered metals adjacent a surface of the body.

Method of Producing Colored Asbestos-Cement Products. No. 2,123,028. Granted on July 5, 1938 to Mikael Vogel-Jorgensen, Fredericksburg, near Copenhagen, Denmark, assignor to F. L. Smidth & Co., New York City, a corporation of New Jersey. Application June 16, 1936. Serial No. 85,511. In Denmark July 27, 1935.

A method of producing colored Asbestos-Cement Products which comprises preparing an asbestos-cement slurry by a mixing operation, thereafter incorporating coloring matter into and distributing it thru the previously prepared slurry, forming the slurry into products immediately after the incorporation and distribution of the coloring matter therein and before material dulling or discoloring of the coloring matter and removing water from said products.

Insulating and Waterproofing Material. No. 2,123,696. Granted on July 12, 1938, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Original application May 10, 1922. Serial No. 559,908. Divided and this application May 14, 1928. Serial No. 277,804.

A waterproofing and thermal insulating material comprising a homogeneous mixture of a bituminous substance and a fibrous content distributed therein, said fibrous content comprising a mixture of resilient granular and long interlaced fibrous material.

THIS and THAT

Divers. A distributor of various asbestos products had displayed in one of his show windows an Asbestos Suit for fire fighting, the helmet with mica shield being attached to it. A passerby stopped in and asked what advantage an Asbestos Diving Suit had over other kinds.

Asbestos-Cement Consultant. Fairly often we receive inquiries for a man capable of laying out, equipping and starting a factory for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products of one sort or another. Such an inquiry has just reached us. If any of our readers know of a capable man familiar with this sort of work, who could be employed in a consulting capacity, will they please have him contact us.

Architects' Service. A new department has been established by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, to improve architectural relations and make more readily available information on design, specifications or uses of its products. This Architects' Sales Service Department will be managed by Ira L. Birner, who has been a member of the Celotex Company's architectural staff since 1924. Besides a special group of technically-trained men who will call on architects in all parts of the country the department will have available the research engineering and design staff in the company's general offices for services in connection with any special problem.

Management. "The Significance of Management", a symposium, with foreword by Lewis H. Brown, and comments by Herbert Abraham, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Howard Heinz, Walter G. Baumhogger, Walter P. Chrysler, Alvan Macauley, etc., etc., has reached our desk. Copies of the booklet may be had by writing the Seventh International Management Congress, 347 Madison Ave., New York City. The Congress will hold its meeting September 19th to 23rd in Washington, D. C.

Minerals Yearbook for 1938 is now ready and can be obtained at the price of $2.00 in the U. S., Canada and Mexico ($2.50 in foreign countries) from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Small Business. The National Small Business Men's Association will hold its first national convention at Pittsburgh, September 13th to 16th inclusive. DeWitt Emery, President and Founder of the Association will preside.

Life is a place of service, and in that service one may suffer much, but more often experience a great deal of joy. That joy can be real only if people have a definite object in life aside from themselves and their personal happiness.—*Tolstoi.*

ASBESTOS

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

made of asbestos fibre obtained from Africa, Arizona and Canada—each selected for specific qualities and properly blended to produce:—

Maximum strength and heat resistance.
Minimum iron for electrical purposes.
Non-scoring rod and valve packing.
Frictional properties in brake lining.

GARCO roving, yarn, cord, cloth, tape, tubing, rope, wick, wicking and other asbestos textile products give satisfaction because they are made of the best fibre for the particular purpose on modern equipment by skilful workmen.

Commercial Grade
Underwriters' Grade
Grade AA
Grade AAA
Grade AAAA

Write for Textile Catalog

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

of

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

DO YOU KNOW~

That the word "crocidolite" was a term introduced in 1831 and built up of Greek words meaning "flakey" or "woolly stone" . . . .

That wood-textured asbestos-cement siding shingles were first developed at St. Louis, Mo. by Eternit, Inc., now a division of The Ruberoid Co. . . . .

That the first product made by Johns-Manville (that is by H. W. Johns, one of the founders) was asphalt roofing, in 1858 . . . .

That Philip Carey, who later organized the Philip Carey Mfg. Company, began operations 65 years ago with 2 employees; at the present time the company employs approximately 2500 people . . . .

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(Send us interesting facts concerning your company for use on this page).